THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

$1.50 per Year, invariably in Advance. Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. Single Copies, Five Cents

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883 NO. 823

HOPE.

Me.. speak and dream with keen delight
Of some sure-coming better day;
To gain the happy golden height
All madly press the crowded way.
The world grows old and young by turns,
But human hope unchanging burns.

Hope leads the infant forth to life,
And gaily plumes the boyish head,
Her spells lures youth to manly strife,
Nor leaves the veteran's dying bed;
And when life's o'er, e'en from the tomb
Hope springs to shed her brightest bloom.

All is no? vain illusion—no
Mere fancy, sprung from error's brain;
Too well proclaims the life we know
A higher life man shall attain;
And, what those inward voices say
Shall ne'er the hopeful soul betray.

HELP.

The world is full of labor,
It toils in weariness;
You cannot bear its burden,
But you can make it less.

A little child a trying
To lift a heavy load:
Go help the helpless toiler
Along the weary road.

A poor, old, friendless woman
Is tottering on alone:
Her trembling strength has failed her
Go offer her your own.

Though little be the action,
Its heart the Lord will see;
And he will be the witness,
"Ye did it unto me."

Boston Baked Beans.

THE NEW ENGLAND CITY'S FAVORITE DISH.

Though Boston has acquired some fame as a large consumer of this esculent, baked beans have been from time immemorial a favorite dish throughout New England. The sturdy men and women of generations ago, who braved dangers and hardships in planting an independent colony, added strength to their sinews and muscles by eating simple food, of which baked beans were a much cherished ingredient, and of all ancient dishes none have stood better the test of time and the caprices of the appetites of the people. But it is a little singular that, while New England is so large a consumer of baked beans, and New Englanders, more especially the residents of Boston, have acquired the mystery of cooking them perfectly, the dish is not in much favor elsewhere, and that the knowledge of baking them properly is exceedingly limited. It may be said that one circumstance is due to the other—that is, that where it is not known how to bake beans properly, they are naturally not a popular article of diet. If the method and process of baking were patented, it could hardly be more exclusively held by New Englanders. In New York and other municipalities a contempt is often expressed for the Athenian love for baked beans, and yet not long ago a fashionable club house, on the occasion of a special gathering, sent by express to this city for forty quarts of Boston baked beans. This manner of obtaining a dish they effect to despise is frequently resorted to, undoubtedly with profit to the buyer and seller. An experienced baker of this city, being asked why baked beans were not as popular in New York as in Boston, said: "Because they don't know how to cook them. They don't soak them enough, boil them too much, and then take them out of the oven before they are half baked." "But it would be easy enough for them to learn how to cook them?" "Well, if it is, they don't learn. That much I know."

There is a lunch counter in one of the busiest sections of New York, where genuine Boston baked beans are served, which is reported to be doing a thriving business. Travelers in the West and South have noticed in the windows of restaurants in cities and towns placards announcing Boston baked beans, but, on entering and eating a dish, find but little resemblance between it and the "home article." Custom has prescribed either Saturday night or Sunday morning as the "correct time" to eat baked beans, and the scene at the bakers then is the busiest of the week. Among the hundreds of bakers in the city there are but few who do not "put to soak" on Friday night from one to five barrels of beans, which, added to the number cooked in private dwellings, will give one a conception of how well deserving is Boston of her fame as a bean-consuming city. A well-informed gentleman estimates that the consumption of beans in Boston is about 500 barrels per week, or about 10,000 barrels per year. One reason why Boston baked beans are better than any others is that they are almost invariably baked in brick ovens over night. Besides baking a quantity to sell, the bakers, for the nominal sum of five cents per pot, receive and bake the beans that are prepared by their customers, thus materially adding to their own profit and the convenience of the public. It is a fact, certainly not universally known, that there is in Boston an establishment devoted exclusively to the baking of beans, entirely separate from a canning institution. It is the only establishment of the kind in the world, probably, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether it could live anywhere else. At all events, attempts have been made to establish similar institutions elsewhere and nothing but failure has been the result, and it is now plain enough that a bean-eating comunity is requisite to support a bean-baking establishment. The success of the Boston bean bakery was assured from the start, and its enterprising proprietor has climbed up the road to wealth by the bean alone, without assistance from the pole. Every night in the week the fire under the spacious brick oven is in full blast, and two teams are kept busy daily delivering the pots and their smoking hot contents. Of the customers of the bakery, fully one-half are restaurant keepers, who pay twenty-five cents for two quarts of beans, and then retail them at ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents per plate. The bakery consumes from 1,900 to 3,800 pounds of beans per week, and its oven has the capacity to bake 450 pots in a single night. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the bakery is located in a fashionable quarter of the city, within a stone's throw of Washington street. In conclusion, it may be said that the Athenian fondness for baked beans continues to increase, rather than decrease; and that in spite of what the world may say, Bostonians intend to have them Saturday nights or Sunday mornings.—*Boston Herald.*

How to Resuscitate From Drowning.

The frequency of accidents should induce every person, whether old or young, to learn the best means known to physicians for resuscitating those who are taken from the water. Just how long a person can lay in water and not be only asphyxiated but actually dead varies, as observation proves. Prompt, intelligent and persevering means have failed to restore when they have been in the water three minutes; the same means are successful when ten or more minutes have passed. The symptoms are the same in nearly all—respiration slow, labored or absent for minutes, pulseless, sometimes heart sounds are inaudible and yet they, are not apparently, dead as efforts to resuscitate often prove. The following rules, laid down by Marshall Hall, the great Scotch philanthropist and physician, are generally used by the faculty, and, as they are so easily understood and practiced, are both in this country and Europe placarded by boards of health in cities, around docks and vessels, and many a person has been saved by them. Physicians (why not everyone?) carry them in their note books and read them to nurses engaged in efforts to restore the asphixyated, whether from drowning, gas used for illuminating purposes, from charcoal or other coal, or that found in deep wells or mines known as firedamp.

1. Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2. In order to clear the throat, place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid, and the tongue itself, may fall forward and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

2. To excite respiration, turn the patient slightly on its side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as veratrine, dilute ammonia, etc.

4. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

5. If not successful, lose no time, but, to imitate respiration, place the patient on his face, turn the body gently but completely on the side and a little beyond; then again on the face, and so alternately. Repeat this movement deliberately and perseveringly, fifteen times only in a minute. When the patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place. When he is turned on the side this pressure is removed and inspiration occurs.

6. When the prone position is resumed, make a uniform and sufficient pressure along the spine, removing the pressure immediately, before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the expiration the rotation commences inspiration.) Continue these measures.

7. Rub the limbs upward, with firm pressure and with energy. (The object being to rid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

8. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other clothing as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or cloak, etc. Meantime, and from time to time, to excite expiration, let the surface of the body be slapped brskly with the hand.

9. Rub the body briskly until it is dry and warm, then dash cold water upon it and repeat the rubbing.

Avoid the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a dangerous loss of time; also the use of bellows or any forcing instrument; also the warm bath and all rough treatment.

Buckwheat in the West.

Western farmers are constantly complaining that there is no home market for their products, and that they are obliged to send everything to the seaboard states or to Europe in order to obtain money for it. The cost of transportation, they affirm, reduces the price to such an extent that there is little or no profit in farming. If they had a home market for their crops they could become wealthy in the business of producing them. They say all these things, in face of the fact that this market is supplied with turnips from Canada, cider from Ohio, corn-husks from Maryland, peanuts from Tennessee, and sweet potatoes from New Jersey.

This market is rarely supplied with the requisite amount of buckwheat, or the flour made from it. What generally passes for buckwheat flour is a mixture, in various proportions, of rye and corn meal, wheat middlings, and a small quantity of the article for which it is named. The comparatively small amount of buckwheat sold here and in other western cities comes principally from New York, Pennsylvania and Canada. There is no good reason why the West cannot produce this grain not only for home consumption, but for the supply of other sections of the country. The consumption of buckwheat would be doubled if a genuine article of flour was manufactured and put on the market in packages suited to the wants of the retail trade.

Take the seasons as they go, buckwheat is a profitable crop to raise. Only a half bushel of seed is sufficient for an acre. The average yield per acre is about twenty bushels. A machine is not necessary to cut it, and it may be thrashed economically with a flail and winnowed by pouring it through a current of air. It exhausts the soil less than any sown crop that can be produced on it. It may be raised to good advantage on land too poor to produce paying crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, or potatoes. The crop is useful in subduing tough sod and preparing it for the growth of plants that require thorough cultivation. The ground may be prepared for it, the seed sown, and the grain harvested at times when work on the farm is not driving. It matures quicker than any field crop produced on northern farms.

A fair yield of grain is often obtained from land on which a crop of fall rye or grass has been harvested before the ploughing was done. To produce a large crop, the soil should be good. To give the best results it should be as well prepared as for a crop of corn or small grains. The reason why small crops of buckwheat are often produced are manifest. The land in which it is sown is of the poorest quality, and no pains are taken with its preparation. The seed is often several years old, and is scattered over the ground by a person unacquainted with sowing grains. An attempt is made to cover it by drawing a harrow over a lot of turf, stones and lumps of hard earth. No good crop of any kind is obtained by this kind of management.

Life at the Summer Resorts.

A cynic who has lost both legs and cannot travel comfortably obliges us with interesting schedules of life at our summer resorts. Newport—Discussing lawn-tennis and being yourself discussed. Saratoga—Counting carbonic-acid grains and imagining that you are thirsty. Coney Island—Leading everybody else to suppose that you are the only thirsty man there. Ocean Grove—Dying of thirst. Castskill Mountain—Laming your thumb with a geological hammer. Lake Mohspac—Fishing uselessly and interruptedly for perch. White Mountains—Smothering hay fever under a blanket. Long Branch—Gathering freckles on the beach. Trenton Falls—Making love on one leg in slippery places. Adirondacks—Dodging deer. Cape May—Reading romances under an umbrella in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mount Desert—Counting shadows on the water. Berkshire Hills—Reading Swinburne and fleeing from cows. Nahant—Criticising the Boston directory. Columbia White Sulphur Springs—Plaguеing the poor Shakers. Watch Hill—Reading an old almanac in the umbrageous shade of a wilted dandelion. Stonington—Wondering how may babies you would have to drive over before one would be missed. Pequot House—Trying on white kid gloves and feeing waiters. Clifton Springs—Rescuing the crutches of aged invalids from between the legs of prancing youngsters. Barnegat—Consulting the barometer. Rockaway—Weighing the chances of death on the home journey by railway or steamboat. Balston Spa—wishing you had gone to Saratoga. West Point—Rising too late for guard-mounting and too early for breakfast. Harper's Ferry—Tumbling into unexpected ditches and making a list of the number of places at which John Brown was hung. Put-in-bay—Catching crabs in whale boats. Oakland—Retailing to Western girls the New York wit of 1878. Stockbridge, Mass.—Making up impromptus out of Lowell and Whittier for pretty little Russia-leather albums. Rocky Point—Regretting that you ate clams. Niagara—Looking at the Falls over a girl's shoulder in a mirror. Narragansett Pier—Pretending that you prefer it to Newport. Asbury Park—Reading folio lives of bishops. Fire Island—Imagining yourself half-way to Europe and wishing you had gone further. Shelter Island—Looking forward to a sermon on Sunday. Little Mountain—Betting that the stage will break down. Moosehead Lake—Hiring half-breeds for the luxury of nursing them through the incipient stages of delirium tremens. Bethlehem, Pa.—Eating Moravian shortcake. Watkins' Glen—Practising athletic exercise for the benefit of your eyes. Williamsport, Pa.,—Broiled chicken. Orange Mountain House—Enjoying the respectability of the other guests. Schooly's Mountain—Mixing patent juleps while other people dance the schottish. Maplewood Hall, Pittsfield—Driving away from it. Cooperstown—quoting the "Leather-stocking" tales out of a school reader. Greenwood Lake—Picnicking on damp rafts. The Isle of Shoals—Reading "Lucy Larcom" in a water-proof ulster. Budd's Lake, N. Y.—Tumbling overboard after a historical pike.

The Frog Opera is a suitable one for leap year.

Sweating for one's daily bread is a pore way of getting it.

When the slow eater calls for ketchup he means business.

An unmistakable case of black-bawling—a crying negro baby.

Nothing is wholly bad. Even a dark lantern has its bright side.

Can any one improve his condition by whining. If not, whine not.

A young lady resembles ammunition, because the powder is needed before the ball.

Clean your last year's straw hat with a lemon, and you may squeeze through the summer with it. Take this hint and let the lemon aid you.

"Will your mother ever marry again?" he inquired. "Not with my approval," she answered. "Such is my opinion thus far, and not a step father."

"Pity is akin to love," he said. "Ah, yes," she murmured, with a flood of love light in her eyes, "I am akin to be loved." The ceremony came off in a week.

"Spell love," said a young man to his girl one night last week. "Y-o-u," she timidly essayed. The courtship had been a protracted one, but they are married now.

When you see a man take off his hat it is a sign that he respects you. But when he is seen divesting himself of his coat it is a sign that he intends to make you respect him.

"Did you know," said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland!" "Indeed," retorted Solomon, "den it ish vell dat you and I ish not dare."

"My dear," said an anxious matron to her daughter, "It is very wrong for young people to be throwing kisses at each other." "Why so, mamma? I'm sure they don't hurt, even if they do hit."

"Oh, grandma," cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the hens so nicely just now! I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn, and ate them as fast as they could."

The suit for a lady's hand is in the court of an' please.—[Marathon Independent. And when she gives him the mitten and he still persists, it's the Court of appeals.—[Baltimore Every Saturday. And when a fellow has four or five girls on a string it's a circuit court.—[Syracuse Standard. And when a fellow is sparking a waitress, it's a Soup-pea-rior Court. Neckst.—[Vallejo Chronicle. And when half a dozen fellows lay siege to a pretty girl's heart, and a more favored one comes in and carries off the prize, the case has been decided in the supreme court.—[People's Cause. And when a fellow sparks a girl four or five years, and then goes back on her and elopes with a female circus-rider, it is in-justice court.

"What!" said a young lady to her sister companion, "you are not going to marry that tall, lean, slender, consumptive-stricken fellow, are you?" "Yes, she is," volunteered the young lady's little brother, looking up from his broken cart wheel; "she's going to marry him and use him for a carpet stretcher." The boy and the cart wheel passed out through the same door

What They Knew Four Thousand Years Ago.

From one of these books, compiled after the manner of our modern encyelopædias, and the compilation of which is shown to have been made more than 2,000 years B. C., it has been ascertained, which has long been supposed, that Chaldea was the parent land of astronomy; for it is found, from this compilation and from other bricks, that the Babylonian catalogued the stars, and distinguished and named the constellations; that they arranged the twelve constellations that form our present zodiac to show the course of the sun's path in the heavens; divided time into weeks, months, and years; that they divided the week, as we now have it, into seven days, six being days of labor, and the seventh a day of rest, to which they gave a name from which we have derived our word "Sabbath," and which day, as a day of rest from all labor of every kind, they observed as rigorously as the Jew or the Puritan. The motion of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena of the weather were noted down and a connection, as I have before stated, detected, as M. de Perville claims to have discovered, between the weather and the change of the moon. They invented the sun-dial to mark the movements of the heavenly bodies, the water clock to measure time, and they speak in this work of the spots on the sun, a fact they only could have known by the aid of telescopes, which it is supposed they possessed, from observations that they have noted down of the rising of Tenus and the fact that Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins of Nineveh. The "bricks" contain an account of the deluge, substantially the same as the narrative in the Bible, except that the names are different. They disclose that houses and lands were then sold leased and mortgaged; that money was loaned at interest, and that the market-gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with short and homely songs, two of which have been found; and, to connect this very remote civilization with the usages of to-day, I may, in conclusion, refer to one of the bricks of this library, in the form of a note, which is to the effect that visitors are requested to give to the librarian the number of the book they wish to consult, and that it will be brought to them; at the perusal of which one is disposed to fall back upon the exclamation of Solomon, that "There is nothing new under the the sun.' —CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, in *Popular Science Monthly.*

Grass as a Material for Paper.

It has been discovered that any of the common grasses make a superior article, and a patent has been issued to the discoverer. The following is the process:

"The manufacture of paper pulp and paper from paper grass is one of the novelties for which a patent has been obtained. Any of the common grasses found in the field, lawn, or meadows, may be used, and it is said that the green grass pulp produced from them make a paper of great strength and length of fibre, and possesses tenacity, softness and flexibility; and further, that this paper is even softer and more transparent than that made of linen. An advantage not to be overlooked is the one of economy, since one square foot gives in the whole year, 0.9 to 1.0 of a pound of green grass, making from 30,492 to 66,340 pounds to the acre. One pound of green grass makes one-fourth to one-sixth of a pound of fine, bleached, finished paper, or 3,711 pounds of finished paper to the acre."

"So long as the sap is in circulation and the chlorophyl, silica, and other inorganic matters are not dried in, in which event the fibre is seriously impaired for the purpose of paper, either old or young grass may be used, but to avoid danger, it is best to have the grass cut or mown before it begins to bloom."

"The first process of manufacture is to pass the grass between the rollers of the press, which crushes or loosens the fibre and squeezes out most of the sap. It is then freed from dirt by being throughly agitated or washed by other means in a large tank of water, in temperature either warm or cold. A perforated false bottom in the tank contains the grass and allows the dirt to fall into the compartment below, where a pipe gives egress to the dirt and wash water. After sufficient washing the crushed grass is boiled in an open kettle, or in a steam kettle with lye, in a proportions of a pound of caustic soda, or two-tenths of a pound of caustic potash, or six-tenths of lime to 100 pounds of grass. With an open kettle the boiling is continued from four to five hours: with a steam kettle two hours will suffice."

"From the kettle the material goes into a filtering-trough of magnesia for about thirty minutes, then is placed a second time in a solution of carbonate of soda, and finally, a second time in a solution of sulphuric acid. These operations may be repeated more or less, till the pulp is as fine and white as required, after whichit is washed in clear water."

Another method is to filter the crushed pulp with water-glass, and bleach it with a solution of chloride of lime or chloride of soda. Still another is to bleach the crude pulp in chlorine gas, and finish with water-glass, after which the pulp is washed with clean water.

PROTECT YOURSELVES.

BY ARGUS.

Last week Le Duke spoke of emigration. Emigration may be the surest remedy for the evils which are rank at the south, but it will take some time to awaken the people to a sense of proper appreciation of the idea. Until they are aroused, something must be done to ward off and retaliate upon the riot and bloodshed which is of common occurence at the south. Emigration is a mild and peaceable solution of the vexed question; but while the reasons for it are being promulgated the colored people are being robbed, cheated, insulted, bulldozed and murdered. What will remedy this? should be our first consideration. I believe that all remedies should be applied according to the complexity or severity of the case to be treated. The colored people perform all the labor at the south, make all the corn, raise all the cotton and tobacco, the substance of immense revenue to the white tyrant. Notwithstanding this, the colored people are styled the "pauper class" and twitted by the whites as an improvident, shiftless and worthless class. They are reviled, spit upon, tyrannized over and persecuted. They are branded as cowards and petty thieves. This they have borne with a "patient shrug" and humiliation which are disgusting and which outrage every instinct of true bravery and true manhood; which have been the cause of much unfavorable comment from our friends and more ridiculous criticisms from our enemies. We are said to "skeer" when a white man but looks upon us—to tremble, to quirl in stupid obsequiousness and to take off our hats to black-hearted, bloodstained ruffians, because they are white. Now I am of the opinion that we can afford this no longer. We perform the labor at the south and we should demand respect and consideration. We feed the indolent pride-blown autocrat and deserve their gratitude. We have increased the cotton crops steadily until the yield has reached prodigious figures and we deserve commendation. But what do we get? The blood of our fathers is the price we receive for our labor. Profaned thresholds we receive for our fidelity and forbearance. Night is made hideous with the yells of denunciation and anathemas directed against us. Riot, racking in blood; mad rapine and organized bands of relentless murderers, track us to our homes, our churches, our places of business and our public meetings, and there is no retreat, no succor, no commiseration for us. We must submit to this or take the only alternative—defend ourselves with our manhood, our valor and, if need be, with our blood. We are shot down like dogs, let us shoot back. We are cheated out of our earnings, let us demand remuneration and apply the torch when the demand is not acceded to as the means of removing the subject of contention. We can no longer afford to lie supinely upon our backs to be treaded upon by ruthless robbers.

If our homes are invaded let the shotgun protect them, (the sentiment of the north seems powerless in that direction;) if our rights are denied let a navy-six be their arbiter; if our property is destroyed let the torch be applied until devastation, destruction, blood, tears, misery and starvation, serve to teach the whites that justice must be done; that the colored men, whose "heaven-erected face, the smiles of love adorn," can avenge as well as forbear, can fight or die as well as submit and suffer, and *will* assert their rights at whatever hazard. When this is done we will at least have earned the title of *men* and will receive the sympathy, if not the support, of our white friends.

GO WEST!!

BY LE DUKE

When Horace Greely advised that young people, and those who found it difficult to obtain employment in the east, should go west, he did not consider it worth while to administer such admonition to the colored people. He, like many other good men, thought that the colored man would thrive best at the south and the white southerner would soon learn to appreciate his dusky brother's usefulness and extend the olive-branch of peace. It turns out, however, that even in this case the colored man is no exception to the rule. What is good for the white man is good for the black. The only solution of the social difficulties growing out of the surplus labor in the east was to be had through emigratoin. And now we have another exemplification of the paucity of a rule that won't work both ways. If emigration was resorted to for the purpose of draining the east of its surplus labor why won't it have the same wholesome effect on the south? I believe the remedy to be a good one. The fecundity of the Negro is proverbial. His loins are as fertile as the soil of the tropics, and if we are to measure the future increase by the estimates of the past, we will find that the surplus labor at the south will be augmented in an alarming ratio, within a very few years. This will increase the severity of social condition for it will reduce the dignity of labor and largely increase the "pauper class" at the south. To suppose that the "pauper class" will increase in proportion as the colored population increases, is not a very invigorating consideration; but if we will take into mind the fact that the chances for accumulating property are becoming less and less, on account of the growing prosperity of the whites, we will not be surprised. We must shift our surplus labor to localities where there will be a demand for it and those localities may be found in the West—the beautiful, growing, unprejudiced, liberal and magnanimous West. Let the 500,000 surplus laborers, who are elking out a miserable existence at the south, with no show of improvement, be distributed throughout the west, from Missouri to California and from Dakota to the Rio Grande and thus help themselves and their posterity, and at the same time leave their colored brothers, who are left behind, the complete masters of the field who will dictate terms and make themselves felt in every department of industry at the south. This is no wild speculation. It can be accomplished by proper organization, by wisdom of direction and persistency. I would say, let the colored churches in Boston, New York, Washington and indeed in all the cities throughout the north, co operating with the colored people generally, see that money is collected for this purpose. If each voter at the north should give 25 cents a month for this purpose, a yearly subscription would amount to at least four million dollars. To this add double that sum which could be secured from the south and then add what would be subscribed by our white friends and we would have an amount within a year which would successfully locate thousands of families on homesteads among friendly people where their rights will not be abridged nor their lives insecure; where there are non-proscriptive schools and where every man moves unfettered by prejudice and unawed by power. The colored people must have lands. They must have education. They must place themselves under such conditions as will tend to cultivate and expand the instincts of manhood, and independence. The south is not the nursery we desire; it is the hot-bed of treason, of prejudice and race hate. Let us organize. Let our best men come to the front and if there is mettle in them it will be utilized and acknowledged. Let us co-operate. Let us leave the place of oppression and seek our fortunes where, when we secure them, we can enjoy them.

Let all the colored papers agitate the question. Let the Hub join hands with the ADVOCATE, the Globe, the Leader, the Conservator, Gazette, Plaindealer and in fact all the papers at the north and then let the plananx thunder, while an answer comes reverberating up from the south, "We are with you." Let the Christain Recorder shake the pulpits and set thing to moving in "great shape" and I venture to say that we will set th white people of the north to thinking and those of the south to whining.

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

C. A. LEMAR,

Business Manager and Financial Ag't

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

St. Cloud Building, Cor. F and Ninth Sts., Rooms 45 and 46, Washington, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance,.....	$1.50
One copy one year if paid after three months	$1.65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months,	$1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year.....	$2.00
One copy six months.....	$1.00
One copy three months.....	.50

Entered at the Washington Post Office second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Adress, The People's Advocate, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

SPECIAL.

We have moved from 609 Louisiana Avenue to Rooms 45 and 46, 3d Floor, St. Building, Cor. of F and 9th Sts., N. W.

Those desiring the editor on business can find him in Room 45 from 12.10 to 12.25 and any afternoon, from 4 to half-past 5.

THE TURNING POINT.

Let us have no more of this sickly, sentimental cry of independentism. The time for it is past. It passed when the Bourbon democracy in this year o, grace, in their desparation to make sure, as they thought, of National success next year, became accessories before and after the fact, to the murderous slaughter of colored men in Danville, Va., after the race issue had been raised by delusive, mischievous and erroneous statements secretly spread far and wide, without opportunity for timely correction or explanation.

No colored man has now a right, in this crisis, to further jeopardize the interests of his race by doing any political act that will aid into power any such Democracy that still believes in and adopts the Mississippi plan.

Let such men as Dezendorf and Wickam, whose race is not discriminated against, vote, if they choose, in the air, or openly identify themselves with the democracy; but colored men who are solicitous for their rights, who are only indignant because the Republican party has not gone as rapidly forward as possible, certainly do not prefer to co-operate with the lineal descendants of the Fort Pillow massacre, the confederates of the Ellenton, Cainhoy and Danville "riots."

For colored men who believe "in keeping their places;" who are willing to sell their vote for a miserable mess of pottage; whose principles are "the five loaves and the two fishes," we have no word of rebuke. They have not even opinions worthy of our respect.

From now until the fourth day of November, 1884, there is going to be a struggle, fierce and relentless between those who believe in a strong government, in a Nation, in the power of that Nation to protect its citizens, even though the state fail by inability or indisposition, and those who believe this is a mere union of sovereign states which reserve all powers that they do not concede. The republican party will be forced to take this advanced position in favor of protection for all its citizens. The tariff, civil service reform, and the regulation of monopolies are all insignificant beside this one question of the National power. Between it and its opponent, there is no middle ground. It must now be determined, and determined once for all, that the Nation is all-powerful, supreme.

MAHONE'S ADDRESS.

If there was at any time any cause whatever to doubt the sincerity of Gen. Mahone's purposes as the leader of the liberal movement in Virginia, in contending for a fair vote, a free ballot and a fair count, there should now no doubt exist in the mind of any fair-minded man.

Knowing his political course as we have, from 1867 to 1881, we were thoroughly convinced when he took his seat in the Senate and voiced his opinions on that memorable day of March, that henceforth he could be counted upon as an advocate of the principles he then and there professed. So long as his party was successful, some who had felt the power of his sword, very naturally might have been apprehensive as to his course, should the tide of battle go temporarily against him; but though repulsed to-day, he does not propose, either to make peace and surrender to his foes, or to retire insullenness, silence and submission, awaiting a more propitious opportunity for reorganization and resistance, but to proclaim at once, as he says, "surrounded by temporary clouds and darkness as bodly and defiantly as when the cause was bathed in sunshine," his devotion to the National idea, to human rights, to liberty, to peace, to manhood, to republican government, and declare his unflinching opposition to sectionalism, to bourbonism, to a government founded on caste, to a triumph achieved by exciting race prejucices, and the indiscriminate and cowardly use of the shot gun.

Mahone has not been crushed; the re-adjusters have not surrendered; the the liberal movement is not dead. The spirit of its great leader will be infused into the hearts of his followers.

They will reorganize for the battle of 1884, and be found making common cause with the National republican party against the Bourbon democracy.

Let us here make a prophecy: In 1884 they will not be demoralized by the race issue; they will be prepared for the shotgun policy, and, if need be they will assert their rights as citizens by the strength of their own strong arms and brave hearts. May God defend the right!

Now is the time for capitalists to buy and build houses of moderate size, with modern conveniences which colored families can rent. As it is not likely that white capitalists will do it, because they are busy supplying the wants of their own people, it is surprising that some of our colored men of means do not enter upon the work.

What is wanted are houses with from five to eight rooms that can be rented from $18 to $30 a month, or which can be bought from $2,000 to $3,500.

Senator Sherman's views on the recent Civil Rights decision show that he can be depended on to help remedy the evils of the legislation construed to be unconstitutional. As one who participated in all of the discussions on all of the recent amendments and the legislation enacted to enforce them, his views as to the intentions of the framers of the law are of the first importance.

State Senator elect Wickam has taken another step on what seems to us the direct road to full fellowship in the Democratic party. Evidently his republicanism is too narrow to allow him to remain in the republican party if Senator Mahone acts with it. That's the trouble with him.

The opinion of Justice Harlan has been given to the public. It is replete with cogent reasoning, and shows in a most unfavorable light the narrowness of Justice Bradley's opinion and the res os the court. The opinion will be read with interest by the colored people and all lovers of justice and liberty.

The political millennium must be at hand. Ben Butler has nominated Mr. George L. Ruffin to a district judgeship and the council has confirmed him. If we mistake not, this is our first judge in any of the northern ststes. Judge Ruffin did not support Gov. Butler for re-election.

As we read the inspiriting, cool and defiant address of Gen. Mahone, we can see a faint glimmering of light behind the present heavy clouds.

The Executive Committee of colored men meets here next month, and the *quid nuncs* are wondering what it all means.

A Strange Sight.

The Democrats of had a big torchlight procession and rejoicing last Tuesday night. The most curious thing connected with it was the march along with the procession at various sections of it, a large number of ghosts of colored men. Some of them were headless, others were horribly mangled; while others still were riddled with bullets. One particularly ghastly one had a dreadful gash in the back of his head—some say that this was the ghost of Robinson, of Hanover. All of them carried white banners, on which were inscribed "Danville," "Hanover," "Charles City," "Madison.' None of the white men seemed to see these ghosts; they were seen by a great many colored people. The ghost which had the ghastly cut in the back of the head, walked in the midst of the colored men who were marching in the ranks of the Bourbons, and ever now and then it would advance and stand in front of a certain colored man and point directly at him. It was a dreadful sight. We hope we shall never witness the like again.—*Virginia Star.*

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

THE DISSENTING OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE HARLAN.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, has filed with the clerk of that court his dissenting opinion in the Civil Rights cases. It is a long and careful review, not only of the legislation in controversy and the circumstances which led to it, but of the arguments and positions of the majority of the court as set forth in the opinion of Mr. Justice Bradly. Justice Harlan says by way of preface: "The opinion in these cases proceeds as it seems to me, upon the grounds entirely too narrow and artificial. The substance and spirit of the recent amendments of the Constitution have been sacrificed by a subtle and ingenious verbal criticism. Constitutional provisions, adopted in the interest of liberty, and for the purpose of securing through national legislation, if need be, rights inhering in a state of freedom, and belonging to American citizenship, have been so construed as to defeat the ends the people desired to accomplish, which they attempted to accomplish and which they supposed they had accomplished by changes in the fundamental law. By this I do not mean that the determination of these cases should have been materially controlled by considerations of mere expediency or policy. I mean only, in this form, to express an earnest conviction that the court has departed from the familiar rule requiring, in the interpretation of constitutional provisions, that full effect be given to the intent with which they were adopted."

After making an argument to show that Congress, under the Thirteenth Amendment, may enact laws to protect the colored people against the deprivation, on account of their race, of any civil rights enjoyed by other freemen in the same State, and such legislation may be of a direct and primary character, operating upon States, their offices and agents, and upon such individuals and corporations as exercise public functions. Mr. Justice Harlan says: "It would seem that the right of a colored person to use an improved public highway, upon the terms accorded to freemen of other races, is as fundamental in the state of freedom established in this country as are any of the rights which my brethren concede to be so far fundamental as to be deemed the essence of civil freedom. "Personal liberty consists," says Blackstone, "in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatever places one's own inclination may direct, without restraint, unless by due course of law." But of what value is this right of locomotion, if it may be clogged by such burdens as Congress intended by the act of 1875 to remove. They are burdens which lay at the very foundation of the institution of slavery as it once existed. They are not to be sustained, except upon the assumption that there is still in this land of universal liberty a class which may yet be discriminated against, even in respect of rights of a character so essential and so supreme that, deprived of their enjoyment, in common with others, a free man is not only branded as one inferior and infected, but, in the competition of life, is robbed of some of the most essential means of existence; and all this solely because they belong to a particular race which the nation has liberated. The same general observations are applicable to Jews. As to places of public amusement, it may be argued that the managers of such places have no duties to perform with which the public are in any legal sense concerned, but my answer to that is that places of public amusement, within the meaning of the act of 1875, are such as are established and maintained under direct license of the law. The authority to establish and maintain them comes from the public. The local government granting the license represents them as well as all other races within its jurisdiction. A license from the public to establish a place of public amusement imports, in law, equality of rights at such places among all the members of that public. This must be so, unless it be—which I deny—that the common municipal government of all the people may, in the exertions of their powers, conferred for the benefit of all, discriminate or authorize discrimination against a particular race, solely because of its former condition of servitude.

In concluding this part of his opinion, Justice Harlarn says: "Congress has not, in these matters, entered the domain of State control and supervision. It simply declares in effect that, since the nation has established universal freedom in this country for all time, there shall be no discrimination based merely upon race or color, in respect of the legal rights in the accommodations and advantages of public conveyances, inns, and places of public amusement. I am of opinion that such discrimination is a badge of servitude, the imposition of which Congress may prevent under its power through appropriate legislation to enforce the Thirteenth Amendment."

Justice Harlan then reviewed at some length the grievance of the colored race which the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to redress, and says: "The assumption that the amendment consists wholly of prohibitions upon State laws and State proceedings in hostility to its provisions, is unauthorized by its language. The first clause of the first section—"All person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside" is of a distinctly affirmative character. In its application to the colored race, previously liberated, it created and granted as well citizenship of the State in which they respectively resided.

"The citizenship thus acquired may be protected, not alone by the judicial branch of the Government, but by Congressional legislation of a primary direct character . . . Citizenship in this country necessarily imparts equality of civil rights among citizens of every race in the same State. Much light is thrown upon this part of the same discussion by the language of this court in reference to the Fifteenth Amendment. In United States vs, Cruikshank it was said, in United States agt. Reese, 92 U. S., 214, we held that the Fifteenth Amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, etc., is. The right to vote in the States comes from the States; but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, but the last has been . . . If, then, exemption from discrimination, in respect of civil rights, is a new constitutional right, secured by the grant of State citizenship to colored citizens of the United States, why may not the nation, by means of its own legislation of a primary direct character, guard, protect and enforce that right? . . . It has been the established doctrine of this court during all its history, accepted as vital to the national supremacy, that Congress in the absence of a positive delegation of power to the State Legislatures, may, by legislation enforce and protect any right derived from or created by the National Constitution. . . . I venture, with all respect for the opinion of others, to insist that the National Legislature may, without transcending the limits of the constitution, do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship, what it did with the sanction of the court, for the protection of slavery and the rights of the masters of fugitive slaves."

Justice Harlan then argues that the decision of the Court is erroneous, for the reason that in every material sense applicable to the practical enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment railroad corporations, keepers of inns and managers of places of public amusement are agents of the State, because amenable, in respect of their public duties and functions, to public regulation. "It seems to me," he says, "that a denial, by these instrumentalities of the State, to the citizen, because of his race, of that equality of civil rights secured by him by law, is a denial by the State within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. If it be not, then that race is left, in respect of the civil rights under discussion, practically at the mercy of corporations and individuals wielding power under public authority. . . . The rights which Congress, by the act of 1875, endeavored to secure and protect are legal, not social rights.

The December *Atlantiv* is notable as containing a remarkable and timely paper on "Luther and his work," by Frederic H. Hedge, one of the most accomplished German scholars in America, and one of the most competent to estimate adequately the character and influence of Luther. Another important paper is a biographical sketch of Mary Moody Emerson, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson always attributed to this aunt a powerful influence in shaping his career, and his sketch of her is one of peculiar interest. Richard Grant White returns to a field in which he has done excellent work before, and writes on "Some Alleged Americanisms," showing that many expressions which the English critics dismiss with scorn as Americanisms are really English in their origin and use. Mr. Crawford continues his admirable serial story, "A Roman Singer," which some critics pronounce even better than his stories "Dr. Claudius" and "Mr. Isaacs," which have found so grert popularity. H. LaNelson writes on "Social Washington;" Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr on "Bermudian Days;" H. H. a California sketch entitled "O-Be-Joyful Creek and Poverty Gulch." Mr Stedman and Mrs. Fields contribute Poems. Other stories and essays and an unusually full department of Reviews and Contributors' Club complete the December number of this admirable magazine. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

From Nebraska.

Mr. Editor:—My apology for appearing again so soon is due to my trip to Lincoln last week, which has broken in upon the monotony of study and reading and has awakened me from lethargy.

I found our people in good spirits over the election returns, in which they had taken a lively interest. The only important positions to be filled this year were those of one supreme judge and three regencies for the State university There were three parties in the field: Republican, Anti-Monopoly and Democratic. The democratic party amounts to almost nothing in this state, and would never elect a man if it did not mix with some other party. The anti-monopoly party is new and large, embracing those republicans who disagree with the party principally on railroad and tariff questions. This party is as strong as the democratic party. Republicans are successful except on a few county and city officers throughout the state.

Our people in Lincoln are organizing themselves into working shape for the winter, and are going into new enterprises with the coming year. I shall try to make it convenient to go there and talk to them during the winter. I was pleased to notice that our boys and girls had advanced enough to enter upon their studies at the State university, which is very gratifying indeed. This university is a noble institution, and is open to all without regard to nationality, sex, color or previous condition of servitude; which language has always been set forth in its catalogue. All boys are compelled to join the cadet corps and drill twice a week.

"Old Soldiers Nebraska Colony Town Site Association" have settled upon a place for a county seat, which they have called Logan, in honor of our Illinois senator. The streets are to be 120 feet wide, with two rows of trees on each side of the street; alleys 20 feet wide and to cross each block. Resident lots are to be 50x150 feet, and business lots 25x150 feet. Blocks are 320 feet square, including alleys. One half of blocks facing court-house square and one quarter cornering on the same are laid out into business lots. There will be one block for county court house, one for the market square, four for schools, thirty-six lots for churches and three lots each for the following associations: Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, Young Mens' Christian Association, and Temperance Society, and four for a city park. There will be a sale of lots beginning early in the spring. Steps are being taken to get a railroad. This will be a good community to settle in, which is toward the northwestern part of the state. Eastern capitalists will send their agents in there and loan out barrels of money which will soon beautify it with well-to-do, settlers and herds.

I. B. Burton.

West Washington Notes

On Sunday evening last Mr. Geo. Palmer, of 2708, Dunbartan street, was taken with a severe hemorrhage, on West P street, and had to be carried home by a number of friends, where he suffered intensely from its effect.

On Saturday morning about 11:00 o'clock a fire occurred in the old stone ferry house on Analostan Island, opposite the Columbia boat house. The fire is supposd to have been started by some boys who were playing in the old house; the entire wood work was burned out, leaving only the bare walls standing.

Mr. Robert Tenny has commenced building a fine residence on Q street, near 31st.

Mr. Geo. Dunlap, Jr., has commenced digging out the basement upon which he is to erect a fine residence, on the corner of 31st and Q streets. It is said this is to be the finest building erected in Georgetown this season.

Mr. S. A. Gaskins and wife left a few days ago for Jackson, Miss., where he and Mr. T. J. Collins have a contract to build a fine Government building.

The police force are causing great excitement over the dog matter.

Mr. Samuel Thomas's little son Johnnie, of 2816, Dunbartan street, was run over, Saturday evening, by Mr. Blunt's horse and buggy.

Miss Fanny Becket left on Thursday, to take charge of a school at Altoona, Pa.

A marriage was celebrated on the 20th inst., at 6:15 P. M.: between Rev. J. F. Waters and Miss V. V. Butler, ceremonies performed by Rev. Mr. Coles, of John Wesley church. The bride received many handsome presents; the reception was held at the residence of the bride's father until 9:00 o'clock, from whence they took their departure on a bridal tour.

The citizens of West Washington are prepairng to give a grand Fair for the benefit of the Lincoln Light Infantry. There will be a meeting on Tuesday night, next, of all the honorary members for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the Fair.

The Ladies Labor Union Social Club, of which Mrs. Maggie Johnson is president, held an interesting meeting in Bethesda church on the 20th, inst., and had large accessions to their ranks. The object of this club is to advance the interest of the community religiously.

The Ladies of West Washington have formed a club to be known as the Evergreen Social Club, they held their meeting on the 21st inst., at Mrs. Betty Kenney's, and elected Miss C. Lane president.

A Grand Rally at West P street Mission on Sunday next. They will also give an old fashion supper soon for the benefit of the church.

Sunday last Rev. Mr. Alexander preached to a large audience as usual.

Rev. Wm. Brown, of Ebenezer preached an excellent sermon Sunday morning also Sunday evening. Rev. C. C. Cargill took charge of the Sabbath School as superintendent. The school will give a fine concert and exhibition.

The revival is still going on at Mt. Zion M. E. church, and they are having a crowded house every session. Large numbers of mourners and converts. Among the converts is Miss E. Dennis, the daughter of the pastor. The pastor preached an able sermon on Sunday morning to a crowded house.

NEW ARMORY H ALL.

The Washington Cadet corps now occupy its new and spacious quarters in the new building on O street, between 7th and 8th streets, n. w., which they leased for a term of years. In connection therewith is to be a fine public hall which will be rented out for Fairs, Public meetings, or other entertainments. As there is no place in the city affording equal facilities that can be procured by our people for love or money, they should be abundantly patronized; a number of applicants having already been made for it.

For the purposes of the company, there is on the second floor, a front room which is for the exclusive use of the officers of the company; fitted up with lockers, washstands &c., the room immediately to the rear is alloted to the sergeants and quartermaster, with lockers for each sergeant and a room partitioned off, for company property. Running alongside of these two rooms from front to rear the whole depth of the building is the gun room, which will contain a gun rack, similiar to that of the National Rifles.

On the next floor is the large drill room, 64 by 52.6 feet, for the purpose of entertainments &c., this Hall will be for the assemblage, the gun room for the suppers &c. and the the sergeants room, which is also fitted up with boxes and rocks, will be used as a cloak room.

On Thanksgiving night they will have a "housewarming" free to invited guests, except the cloak room fee. And in December their Fair opens, with which they hope to raise the means to pay for the fitting up of the place in proper style. We sincerely trust that they will receive the patronage of all of our citizens not only in this one event, but in their future endeavors to keep, for the use of our citizens, this much needed place of assembly.

The location is in easy reach by the several car lines, as the "Belt" cars pass the door, the "7th Street" run within 30 paces of the door, and the 9th Street (or the Metropolitan) is but one and a half squares west.

As another of the class that fortune favors, mention may be made of Mr. F. J. Waring, of Ohio, ex-editor of the *Afro-American*. He was last week promoted in the U. S. Pension office from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum, and he regards it as an improvement on editing a colored paper in Ohio.—*Bulletin Correspondence.*

NOTICE!

The Peoples' Book Store,

1727 7th St., N. W.

Has all the books used in Howard University, Wayland Seminary, the Public Schools, Grimes-Anderson Academy and Laws' Seminary. We buy old books or exchange them. We have Theological, Law and Medical books, and Stationery also on hand.

News Depot.

New York Globe, Christian Recorder, National Monitor, Peoples' Advocate, and the other city papers. Nov3-4t.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Humoring Children.

It is good to humor them in all natural manifestations and cravings of their affections. A child hungry-hearted for love is one of the saddest sights in the world. Hardly less pitiful is the condition of a little one perpetually repressed or discouraged in the sweet impulses that prompt it to give expression to its love. That way danger lies. The boy or girl will not easily go wrong whose arm is twined morning and night around mother's neck or whose head is welcomed to its cuddling place on father's shoulder. It is on the side of their affections that children are most easily held and guided, and the firmest rein is the invisible, golden cord of love. It is good to humor children in following their natural bent in all right, helpful directions. Remember that education is only the leading out powers and faculties that are within. Encourage, therefore, such inclinations toward books, studies, mechanics, music, out of door pursuits and healthful sports as shall help most truly to develop your child. As education comes more and more to include the development of a natural aptitude, it will be more and more successful. It is good to humor your children in preserving their individuality, and in fostering a true self respect. Teach them early the value of a dime and a dollar. If you can give them but five cents a week, tell them what it costs somebody in labor, and hold them strictly to their allowance.

The philosophy of early training is to make the child father to the man—mother to the woman. The homely proverb, "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," is not yet outgrown. It is as true now as in ancient times, that if some twigs are permitted to grow as they incline the tree will be a crooked one.

Must Have a Scotch Hammer.

A correspondent writes of an amusing incident which occurred at Oneonta, N. Y., and says that he knows all the persons referred to, and can vouch for the truth of it. "A carpenter and joiner in Oneonta said to his fellow-workmen: 'As soon as I can get a chance, I am going to send over home to Scotland and get a claw-hammer, one that I can work with; I can't get a decent hammer in America.' Abont this time a friend of his was going back to the 'auld soo,' and he commissioned him to go to the best hardware store in Glasgow and get a carpenter's claw-hammer, the best he could find, regardless of cost. In due time the friend returned, bringing the desired tool. The party gathered around him, including some of his fellow-workmen, and he proceeded to open the package, in the meantime making the remark: 'I'll show you something to make your eyes water,' as the friend had assured him that he had brought him the kind of hammer used by the best workmen in Glasgow. He affectionately unwound the wraps, and, as he took the tool and handed it over to his friends, he said: 'There, look at that!' One of his friends did so, and read the trade-mark on the hammer: 'Made at Norwich, N. Y., U. S.' There is no more bragging about scotch hammers."—*Albany Argus.*

Show a haughty man that you do not look up to him, and he will not then look down upon you.

He that thinks himself the happiest really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is a fool.

The most delicate and most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... {G. B. Anderson.
" ..... {G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ..... M. F. Hamlin.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements, send for rates.

All communications should be addressed THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
H. B. Polkinhorn, next door to Post Office.
People's Book Store, 1747 7th st. N. W.
J. H. Beller, Druggist, 16th and M. Sts., N. W.
R. T. Hill & Co., Richmond, Va.
Office of the Literary Enterprise, 156 6th Avenue, New York City.

LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

—Bishop Payne is in the city.

—The fair at St Augustine's is still in progress.

—John D. West has been promoted to a $1,600 clerkship.

—Gen. T. M. Chester passed through our city this week.

—Miss Gertie Coakley will be married to Mr. Isaac Brown the latter part of the present month.

—Bishop Payne will discuss the agencies for the redemption of Africa next Tuesday night.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor will be pleased to see his friends at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—Miss Annie Neal, of Frederick, Md., spent a few days in our city this week, the guest of Mrs. Alex. Thomas.

—Miss Arabella V. McCabe sang at the Bethel Literary Tuesday night, Miss Estelle V. Wood accompanying her.

—Rev. G. W. Moore preaches the Thanksgiving sermon at the 19th Street Baptist church next Thursday at 11 a. m.

—Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Sunday school will give a concert on the evening of the 30th inst., Friday night. Admission ten cents.

—Miss Mary celeste Barraud, the petite and arch, will change her name next week to Davis. The ceremony will take place at Annapolis.

—Ex-Senator Bruce, who has been suffering from a slight attack of diptheria brought on by exposure and overwork in his office, is now able to attend to his labors, much improved.

—Those who spoke at the Literary last Tuesday night were Rev. W. H. Brooks, Messrs. W. H. H. Hart, E. J. Waring, George M. Arnold, F. L. Cardoza, A. F Hilyer and Mr. carter.

—The fair for the benefit of St. Augustine's church, which is being held in the basement of the church. will continue until November 30th. Those desiring a pleasant time will do well to attend.

Mr. Robert R. Colbert will be married to Miss A. J. Freeman, of Canandaigua, N. Y., next Tuesday, November 27th, in that city. They will return to this city December 4th, when they will hold a reception.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor (late of the firm of Banks & Richardson) still continues his trade at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—Ladies and gentlemen holding invitations for the entertainment to be given by the Capital Pleasure Club must not fail to attend, as this will be the grandest reception of the season, at Willard Hall, Thanksgiving night, November 29th, 1883. Admission 50 cents.

—To-morrow is Education day at Asbury. Collection will be lifted for educational institutions of the M. E. church. Asbury's quota is $100. As the money thus realized goes to the higher institutions of learning in the South the amount asked for should be readily obtained.

—At the drill contest at Wayland Hall, Wednesday night, between the eight expert drillers from the Webster Rifles, capt. P. H. Simmons commanding, and the same number from the Butler Zouaves, Maj. c. B. Fisher commanding, the former were successful. Good for the boys!

—Do not forget the corner stone laying at Mt. Pisgah, southwest corner of 10th and R Streets, next Thursday afternoon. The exercises will begin at 3:30 Rev. D. P. Seaton has been invited to deliver the address. The ceremonies will be under the the M. W. Grand Lodge of Masons.

—The Banneker Circle C. L. S. C., is doing effective work, though it is not as demonstrative as our other literary associations. Last Monday night Mr. Hilyer gave a talk on salt, and Miss Jones conducted the exercises in Grecian history. Next week they will take up American literature and probably sculpture.

—If you wish fashionable suits for winter wear, call on T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor, at 615 L St., N. W. tf.

—Do not fail to notice that a concert will be given at the Congregational church for the benefit of St. Luke's P. E. church, next Friday evening, the 30th inst. The names of the participants should be sufficient to guarantee a full house, while the object should make it a financial success. See advertisement in another column.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held at 19th-st Baptist church Wednesday night to consider the present unsafe condition of the Stevens School Building, Rev. W. H. Brooks presiding. Pertinent resolutions demanding immediate repairs and the erection of a school building after the present school year were adopted, and a committee consisting of Joseph H. Jackson, Thomas H. Wright, William S. Dupee, Rev. Sandy Alexander and Rev. W H. Brooks to wait on the commissioners.

—A very successful meeting of the Sunday School Union was held at the 19th-st Baptist church last Sunday afternoon. The retiring president made the first address, ex-president Warner gave a brief historical sketch, Miss Rosetta E Coakley read a selection from the Chautauquan, Miss Anna E. Geary read an essay entitled "Why is it?" John T. Johnson, one of the founders of the Union, made an impassioned speech full of thrilling reminiscenees, and then installed Mr. R. J. Smith, the president-elect. Rev. J. A. Handy made a prayer and Mr. Smith, as the hour was late, but hinted at the suggestions he desired to to make. 19th-st Baptist, Union Bethel and Asbury Sunday schools furnished the music.

Thanksgiving Service.

—Thanksgiving service will be held at the 15th Street Presbyterian church next Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, under the auspices of the Sunday school. Rev. Dr. J. J. Bullock, one of the ablest ministers of the Presbyterian Church, will preach the Thanksgiving sermon. The following music will be furnished by the Mignonette Choral Society:

"Supplication," a quartette from Esther; "Gloria Patria," Haydn; "Veni Creator," from Millard's Mass; "Be Thou Exalted," Bradbury.

The society is composed of some of the best musical talent in the city.

The Washington Cadet Corps.

Our champion drill company make entry upon their new quarters on Monday evening, Nov. 26th. The corps assembles in full uniform at their Old Armory at 8 o'clock, while the Honorary Members, with their ladies and the ladies of the Fair Committee, will assemble at the New Armory, on the south-side of O street, between 7th and 8th streets, n. w., at the same hour, to welcome "the boys" on their arrival.

On Thanksgiving evening the Cadets will give a "Housewarming" to receive their friends.

The Armory is so arranged as to answer equally well the purposes of the corps, and as a Public Hall for meetings and entertainments. The Fair opening December 17th, 1883, is for the purpose of thoroughly fitting up and furnishing everything necessary for comfort and convenience. The corps has shown great public spirit and enterprise in this undertaking, it is the duty of our citizens to see that they are supported.

The Monday Night Literary Club.

Another very successful meeting of the above named club was held on last Monday evening at the residence of Professor Martin [illegible] of Howard University. "Charles Dickens; [illegible] phy, Works and Characters" was the subject discussed, and it proved a fruitful source of comment. Dickens, next to Shakespeare, seems to have done most in "peopling the world of thought with imaginary beings," such beings, too, as we meet from day to day in the varied experences of practical life. No one among the English authors seems to have portayed more faithfully every phase of human nature. His "David Copperfield" and "Oliver Twist," proud old Dombey and the gentle little Florence, will live the history of fiction forever.

[illegible] will meeting on next Monday evening [illegible] es Barrett at the residence of the Miss [illegible] literary [illegible] M-street, n. w., when the [illegible] up for consideration. Thackeray will come [illegible]

Of course, the pr[illegible] to be condemned; but t[illegible] cations when its use is perwearing [illegible] man nature and human sympathee [illegible] ly when your hat endeavors to [illegible] principle of aerial navigation, when [illegible] yourself solve the principle of gravitation [illegible] with no other appliances than a side-walk and a banana-skin, and when your wife or husband, as the case may be, refuses to carry in the kindling wood. In these three cases, good, healthy, forcible objectives may be put into requisition, rather they might be put into requisition, until the recent decision of Judge Bell reduced the number of exception-able cases to two. This is a severe trial to our institutions, but they will survive the shock. In the meanwhile, might it not be well to get Bob Ingersoll to call a mass meetng at Lincoln Hall and protest against this outrage on civil rights? The meetig might testify its disapproval of the decision and its contempt and defiance therefor by closing the proceedings with te chant, "O! damme, it's too bad."—*Sunday Republic.*

BETHEL LITERARY.

The exercises last Tuesday night were very interesting. Hon. Fredrick Douglass read a paper on the "Philosophy and History of Reform." It was an able and profound production. Mr. Douglass considered the divinely implanted instinct or desire in man for change or improvement for better and higher things as the cause or motive for all reform.

He then described with his usual graphic power the history of reform as shown in the constant improvement from a lower to a higher degree of perfection, in intellect, morals, and religion. Mr. Douglass stands among the foremost thinkers and orators of the age, regardless of race.

Rev. W. H. Brooks obtain the floor as soon as Mr. Douglass concluded, and criticised the paper severely in an eloquent and impassioned speech.

Mr. Douglass at the beginning stated that his paper might be considered metaphysical, transcendental and *heretical.*

Mr. Brooks thought this last quality was very evident, and said if Mr. Douglass' theological positions were correct we had better close our Bibles and churches.

Mr. Douglass said substantially in his paper that "the rocks told a different and more correct story than Moses, in Genesis," and he said also "that the world was governed by inflexible and unchangeable laws, which could not be changed by the prayers of men."

These sentences indicate the tone of references to religious matters.

Mr. Brooks inferred from these expressions that Mr. Douglass denies the correctness of the Mosiac cosmogony, and the miracles of the Bible, and its infallible authority; and so charged him.

Mr. Douglass replied with great vigor and eagerness, denying that he had attacked religion itself as taught by Christ; but he expressed his dissent from a great many of the theories Theologians advocated, and the systems they maintained, which he did not regard as religion, but human misrepresentations of it.

It is evident that Hon. Fredrick Douglass and Rev. W. H. Brooks represent two different elements of religious thought; the former broad, liberal, and progressive, like the late Dean Stanley, Canon Farrer, Beecher, Bushnell and the great German Theologians; the latter narrow and conservative, earnestly believing his strict literal construction, and ready to die for it, Their views were a practical illustration of the subject. F. L. Cardozo

Called to Account.

To the People's Advocate:

Noticing in your issue of the 17th inst., that "Mr. Carter, of Tennessee" said: "The republican party had endorsed a decision which he did not sustain." I, as a Tennessean, wish to know when and where that decision has been endorsed by that party. It would be more probable for the Republican party to declare the late war to have been a failure. It would be more probable for them to abolish Greenbacks! It would be more probable for that party to get every Irish voter in America to vote the Republican ticket in 1884. It would be more probable for the party of progress and equal rights to all to secure a free ballot and a fair count at every voting precinct in the South! And last, but not least, it would be as probable for the Republican party to enter the next National campaign without any platform whatever as to sustain a decision that brands its accomplishments of the last twenty years. "Oh Consistency, thou art a jewel." Mr. Carter surely never thought of that. He might have been expressing himself while under a delusion of the spirit, and it is to be hoped that he was. The undersigned shall look at every paper published in Washington for ten days to come, and does sincerely hope to see the following:

MR. CARTER REFLECTS!

And acknowledges his error on second thought.

Can *eight* men speak for 4,442,000 voters, unless they speak right? No, never. Mr. Carter, I am

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Washington, D. C.,
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The Earth-Eaters.

To "eat dirt" is naturally, as well as metaphorically, a most disagreeable and unwholsome undertaking; but to eat dirt in the literal sense and not only to enjoy it, but to thrive on it, is so contrary to our ordinary ideas as to seem absolutely impossible. Nevertheless, it is perfectly true that earth-eaters are to be found among the tribes of the human race; and we will give our readers an account of these people and their usages, on the authority of the famous scientific traveler Baron von Humboldt.

In his "Aspects of Nature," it is related that in descending the Orinoco—a river which runs through Venezuela, in South America—he passed a day with the earth-eating tribe of Indians called the Otomacs. The Baron thus describes the peculiar diet and habits of the people:

"The earth which the Otomacs eat is a soft unctuous clay, a true potter's clay, of a yellowish-grey color, due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it in particular spots on the banks of the Orinoco and the Meta, and select it with care. They distinguish the taste of one kind of earth from that of another, and do not consider all clays as equally agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about five or six inches diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire, until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are re-moistened when about to be eaten. It is a proverb among the most distant of the nations living on the Orinoco, when speaking of anything very unclean, to say that it is 'so dirty that the Otomacs eat it.' As long as the waters of the Orinoco and the Meta are low, these Indians live on fish and river tortoises. During the periodical swelling of the rivers the taking of fish ceases, for it is as difficult to fish in deep river water as in the deep sea. It is in this interval, which is of two or three months' duration, that the Otomacs swallow great quantities of earth. We have found considerable stores of it in their huts, the clay-balls being piled together in pyramidal heaps. A very intelligent monk, who lived twelve years among the Indians, assured us that one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter in a day.

According to the accounts which the Otomacs themselves give, this earth forms their principal subsistence during the rainy season, though they eat at the same time occasionally, when they can obtain it, a lizard, a small fish, or a fern root. They have such a predilection for the clay that even in the dry season, when they can obtain plenty of fish, they eat a little earth after their meals every day as a kind of dainty. The Franciscan monk who lived among them as missionary, assured us that he perceived no alteration in ther health during the earth-eating season.

The simple facts are therefore as follows: "The Indians eat large quantities of earth without injury to their health; and they themselves regard the earth so eaten as an alimentary substance, *i. e.*, they feel themselves satisfied by eating it, and that for a considerable time; and they attribute this to the earth or clay, and not the other scanty articles of subsistence which they now and then obtain in addition. If you inquire from an Otomac about his winter provisions, he points to the heap of clay balls stored in his hut."

Humboldt combats the idea that this clay had anything such as maize, meal, and crocodile-fat mixed with it, as some writers had asserted· and he then goes on to say: "In all tropical countries, human beings show an almost irresistible desire to swallow earth; and not alkaline earths, which they might be supposed to crave in order to neutralise acid, but unctuous and strong-smelling clays. It is often necessary to confine children to prevent them from running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain. I have observed with astonishment the Indian women in the village Banco, on the Magdalena river, while engaged in shaping earthern vessels on the potter's wheel, put great lumps of clay into their mouths. With the exception of the Otomacs, individuals of all other races who indulge for any length of time the strange desire of earth-eating have their health injured by it. At the mission of San Borja we saw the child of an Indian woman, who, his mother said, would hardly eat anything but earth. He was, however, wasted nearly to a skeleton."

In the Island of Java, Labillardiere saw small square reddish-colored cakes exposed for sale in the villages. On examination and inquiry, he found that the cakes consisted of reddish clay, and that they were eaten. The edible clay of Samarang was sent to Berlin in the year 1847, in the shape of rolled tubes like cinnamon, and was found to be a fresh water formation deposited on limestone, and consisting of microscopic polygastrica, etc.

Other instances are mentioned, and the Baron concludes by saying: "Thus we find the practice of eating earth diffused throughout the torrid zone, among indolent races inhabiting the finest and most fertile parts of the globe. But accounts have also come from the North, according to which hundreds of cartloads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people, in the most remote parts of Sweden, as bread-meal, and even more from fancy than necessity! In Finland this kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread. It consists of empty shells of animalculæ, so small and soft that they do not crush perceptibly between the teeth. It fills the stomach, but gives no real nourishment. In periods of war, as, for example, during the Thirty Year's War in Pomerania, in the Lausitz, and in the territory of Dessau, and subsequently in 1719 and 1733 at the fortress of Wittenberg, chronicles and documents preserved in archives often give the intimation of earths containing infusoria having been eaten, speaking of them under the vague and general name of 'mountain meal.''

In China the names of children are given according to circumstances associated with the time of their birth. If a child is born at midnight, its name may be Midnight; if the season be rainy, the child's name is Rain; if a birth occurs on the birth-day of some relative that relative's age may be the name of the new born, and so there are names of Thirty, Five, Fifth, One, and other numbers. But there are even more curious names. If the parents desired a boy, and a girl is born, her name may be Ought-to-be-a-Boy.

In decorating the home married people should be careful how they arrange the chromos and pictures. The former ornament should be hung high enough to be out of range of such articles as the husband and wife may see fit to throw at each other while in the heat of passion. Recently a misunderstanding occurred in a certain home, and the family Bible was thrown, completely demolishing "God Bless Our Home," a beautiful work of art printed in nine colors. "Peace Be Unto This House" was also wrecked by a meat ... read volume on "Home Discipline."

Æsthetics of Labor.

Labor is not drudgery. Some of it phases are of the most elevated character. Some of its conceptions rise above the lower grade of sturdy toil into the realms of sublimity. Some of its productions attain the most exquisite perfection. It does not always cling to the absolute of necessity; it reaches at times to the accomplishment of man's beatitude. It is not always a delver; it assumes when requisite the embodiment of the very highest portraiture of excellence It visits the toiler in dreams of marvelous felicity and presents to him visions of enchanting loveliness. It bears him from the harsh discipline of earth to the soothing freedom of celestial liberty. Under its æsthetic influence he is no longer a being of flesh and blood; he is transformed to an angel of light, and leaving his toil strained muscles and thoughts on earth he soars into the realm of ecstatic bliss and repose. In moments like this the materialization of his wildest dreams gives to his fellow men such dazzling gleams of supernal bliss, or such proofs of beneficial utility as they had never before experienced, and opens to them a wide expanse wherein is ever to be found a solace for the harsh fatigue of strenous toil. In proof of this, the delineations upon the canvas of the idealistic sentiments of the world's most renowned painters; or the creation from the quarry's rough block of the entrancing forms of beauty by the hands of sculptors of renown; or the soul-stirring thoughts of the poet's most harmonious song; or the swaying influence of the orator's exciting and well balanced words; or the almost vital machinery which the inventor has commanded into existence as the slave to perform tasks of utility for mankind; each and all, and even more than have been mentioned, can be cited without apprehensions of rebuttal.

In the wide field of labor there are those whose destiny is to delve and struggle, while others of their fellow workmen find their allotted tasks in the higher plane of æsthetic productions, whose harmony and elegance are intended to soothe, elevate and adorn their seemingly less gifted brethren. There is a grandeur in labor which elevates it at times to the higher grade of true æstheticism.

Feet Distortion in China.

The binding of a child's feet is not begun until she has learned to walk and do certain things for herself, as it would be difficult, if not impossible to teach her afterward. The rich bind their children's feet from the sixth or seventh year, but the poor do not begin until they are 12, or even older. Parents who have been forced by poverty to sell a daughter as a slave when she was a child, will bring her back afterward if they can, and then, no matter how old she is, they bind up her feet and marry her as a lady. But the pain of binding a full-grown foot is said to be most intense. Strong white bandages two inches wide, are manufactured for the purpose. Those worn the first year are two yards long, and about five feet in length worn afterward. The following, according to Miss Fielde, is the method adopted: "The end of the strip is laid on the inside of the foot at the instep, then carried over the top of the toes and under the foot, drawing the four toes with it down upon the sole; thence it is passed over the foot and around the heel; and by this stretch the toes and heel are drawn together, leaving a bulge on the instep and a deep indentation in the sole, under the instep. This course is gone over in successive layers of bandage until the strip of cloth is all used and the final end is sewn down. To please a Chinawoman the "indentation" must measure about an inch and a half from the part of the foot which rests on the ground up to the instep. The toes are then completely drawn over the sole, and the foot is so squeezed upward that in walking only the ball of the great toe touches the ground. Large quantities of powdered alum are used when the feet are first bound, and always afterward, to prevent ulceration and lessen the offensive odor. The bandage is taken off only once a month. At the end of the first month the foot is put in hot water, and after it had been allowed to soak some time, the bandage is carefully unwound, the dead cuticule, of which there is so much, being abraded during the process of unbinding. When the foot is entirely unbound, it is not unusual to find ulcers and other abominations. Frequently too, we are told, a large piece of flesh sloughs off the sole, and it sometimes happens that one or two toes drop off. When this happens, the patient considers herself amply repaid for additional suffering by having smaller and more delicate feet than her neighbors! Indeed, the desire to have small feet is so intense that girls will slyly tighten their own bandages in spite of the pain!"

Europe's Rich City.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, now containing a population of about 100,000, is reported to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided among its inhabitants, every man, woman and child would have, it is said, 20,000 marks, or some $5,000 apiece. There are as may be supposed a good many poor people in the town, but the citizens are, as a whole, in unusally comfortable circumstances, more so probably than the citizens of any other capital in Germany or Europe. It is stated that there are 100 Frankforters worth from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth $3,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at $2,000,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the famous Rothschilds, whose original and parnte house is there, own and control. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of $100,000,000. Its general trade and manufacturing industries have greatly increased since the formation of the German Empire, to which Frankfort was originally averse, being a free city and an opponent of Prussia, until coerced, in July, 1866, by Gen. Von Falkenstein, who entered it at the head of an army and imposed a fine of 31,000,000 florins for its insubordiantion. Frankfort is such a place for conventions and assemblies of all sorts that it is apt to be full of strangers, and is consequently very expensive, and by no means satisfactory to tarry in

---

We met a Dutch citizen coming up from the depot the other day. He seemed greatly excited, and we asked him what was the trouble. "Dere vas droobles enough," he replied. "I vas gitting my poots placked in dot depot ven a boliceman gome along, und he dold me to git my feet oud of der vay so dot der drain o.. cars could git inside der depot. Dis vas der firsd dime my feet vas ... efer insulted. I vill report him at ... quarters, I bed you. I don't ... for his brass coat and plu... vill findt out dot I va... for nodings."—*Cincinnati*

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Pisa is one of those old Italian towns which occupied a prominent position and played an important part in mediæval history. It is said to have been founded about 600 years B. C., and was a town of the ancient district of Etruria. In recent times it belonged to the Grand Duchy of of Tuscany, now incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy.

Pisa is chiefly celebrated now for its Leaning Tower. This was erected about the year 1150, by the German architect Wilhelm, of Innsbruck. It was designed as a belfry for the cathedral, and stands in a square close to the building to which it is attached. We may remark, in passing, that the erection of belfries apart from the churches was common in the early days of ecclesiastical architecture; and many instances of this peculiarity are to be found in this country.

The leaning tower is built wholly of white marble, and consists of eight circular stories, each ornamented with rows of columns, and gradually narrowing in width from the base towards the top.

The summit is a flat roof, with an open gallery, which commands a magnificent view. Its height is 188 feet, or about fourteen feet less than that of the monument in London.

The tower leans so much from the perpendicular, that a plummet dropped from the top falls at a distance of about fifteen feet from the base. The ordinary observer wonders that, with so great a deviation, it does not come to the ground; but it stands in obedience to the law of physics, by which any body of matter will maintain that position so long as a perpendicular line drawn from its centre of gravity shall fall within its base. The "centre of gravity" may be explained, to those who are unacquainted with scientific terms, as the *balancing point*, or point at which the entire weight of a body will be equally divided, and exactly balanced on the one side and on the other. As this point is found in the tower to fall within the space covered by its foundations, there is no reason why it should not continue to stand, as it has done for many centuries to come.

The appearance of the tower has led many to suppose that the law above mentioned is actually violated; and, in fact, so nearly is the limit of compliance with approached, that scientific observers have occasionally formed the same opinion by calculation, and have been forced to the conclusion that the building was held together only by the great tenacity of the mortar; but the balance of authority, as well as that of probability, is against this conclusion.

As to the *cause* of the inclination of the tower, opinions have also been divided. Some have attaibuted it to a subsidence of of the foundation, or a movement of the adjacent earth. But others have contended, with more show of reason in support of their argument, that its leaning was the original device and purpose of the architect, and that it was therefore one of those triumps of architectural skill which in the middle ages would have been cordially welcomed and appreciated. Captain Basil Hall made a series of careful investigations on the subject, and established as he believed, to demonstration, that the tower was built as it now stands. He found that the line of the tower, on the side towards which it leans, has not the same curvature as the line on the opposite side. If, he remarked, the tower had been built upright, and then made to incline over, the line of the wall on the side towards which the inclination was given would be more or less concave; but he found the contrary to be the fact, the line of the wall on the leaning side being decidedly more convex than that on the opposite side. Captain Hall had, therefore, no doubt whatever that the design of the architect was apparent in every successive layer of the stone.

These conclusions are partly supported by the remarks of another scientific observer, to the effect that the name of "the Leaning Tower" does not convey a true notion of the form of the building. It is, he remarks, in fact, a "twisted" tower, there being an irregular curvature in the building. But he conjectures that the "twist" was due to the subsidence of the foundation during the erection, and an attempt on the part of the architect to "right" the building as the work proceeded.

We may add that from the leaning tower of Pisa the great astronomer Galileo made, early in the seventeenth century, a series of observations from which he deduced the principles of the gravitation of the earth.

She Cured Him.

There is a man in town who hasn't spoken to his wife for ten days. He is so mad that he doesn't go home to his meals, and all because she played a joke on him. He had for years been telling her that he had heart disease, and that he would go off some night. After hearing his talk for thirteen years, she finally got tired of it, and concluded to try a remedy that would prove a radical cure, (he being as healthy as a yearling.) A month ago she bought one of those rubber bags for keeping hot water to the feet, and one morning when she had the bag at her feet for a couple of hours, she thought what a joke it would be to place it on her husband's stomach, he being fast asleep and snoring. The bag held three quarts, and was as large as a cow's liver, and as warm as a poultice. It hadn't been on his chest and other parts more than two minutes when he opened his eyes, raised up his head and said: "Jane, my end has come." She stuffed the upper works of her night-dress into her mouth to keep from laughing, and then asked "Which end, Charles?" at the same time unscrewing the nozzle that held the water in the bag. "He cried, "My God! I am bleeding to death!" as the three quarts of hot water poured out, saturating him from head to heels. He attempted to stop the flow of blood, and she struck a light and asked him if he had not sprung a leak. He looked at the rubber bag, then went to sleep on the lounge, and now thinks his wife one of the meanest women in the world.—*Napa Register.*

How a Little Boy Faced Death—A ten-year-old boy, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars in this city, ... too plucky to make any fuss over the accident. When the little fellow ... home his legs hung limp but ... complain. But the tender ... to those who stood by ... that he was suffering ... the doctor had dressed all ... his parents ... placed his parents ... bedside, kissed ... left a tear ... to die. With this the ... time he ... ed ... my ... this ... and all ...

The Local Press.

While the influence and importance of country papers have been steadily increasing, very few have paused to realize how much this has been the case, or the power they exert in moulding public opinion and swaying the destinies of the nation. To compare them with those of half a century since, is to show improvement so great as to be next to wonderful. The little, dingy, badly-printed, scissor-edited sheets, lacking the elements of taste in composition and make-up, have been superseded by those that even the watchful eye of the *Cabinet* can look approvingly upon; for order has succeeded a chaos of type, and the artistic in arrangement the crude concepton of what should be. They now look as the work of finished jours, not the "I don't know any better" of young apprentices, and the "I guess it will answer" of careless comps. Ink is now used worthy of the name; old, battered, irregular fonts have been thrown aside and replaced by others pleasant to the eye, attractive and useful. Fitness of combinations has taken the place of incongruity, and good press-work that of poor, until the papers of the country contest the palm with those of cities in appearance and ability, if not in size.

And with the better order of things in the mechanical, so came one also in the brain workshop. Competition forced improvement; raising the intellectual *status* demanded it. As good work as was done abroad was required at home—as good editors and as wide a range of subjects. A higher place was prepared, and the country editor hastened to occupy it, or, failing, was thrust aside by others. The idea once entertained that thinking men were to be found only in the great cities and among classic scholars was proven preposterous. At the plow, with an axe in hand in the heart of great forests, at the ringing anvil, in the clattering mill, surrounded by the flowers of the prairie and the rocks of the hill-side, mind was busy and worked out the great problems of government and universal freedom as they arose, plainly and forcibly, and in the hour of need arose in the majesty of patrioism and wrote their names in blood and in graves upon the pages of history. To them, and not to theorists, to the bone and sinew of the country, is Liberty most indebted. From

"Men who their duties know.
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

are states formed and nations given strength and stability, and to such, more than any other, the local newspaper comes, sounding the note of warning, and leading and controlling action.

This being the case, to home publications the eye is first turned. Each has an interest in, is a part of it. Its utterances are the pulse-beats of the neighborhood—the changeful throbbing of its heart. It comes the living photograph of all in which they are the most absorbed, and which strikes the deepest to the roots of affection and self-interest. And so it becomes an instrument of mighty power—one a hundred fold to that exerted by distant presses, for every feeling and sympathy is *en rapport* with it, while the utterances of the "blanket sheets" are questioned and weighed with jealous distrust. Besides, it reaches and influences where no "city thunderer" is ever seen, save by accident. The reading of "mammoth" dailies and weeklies is confined, as a rule, to the counting-house merchant, banker and manufacturer. But the country paper flutters in to every hearthstone, is seized upon with avidity, read with care, treasured and discussed again and again.—*Rounds' Printer's Cabinet.*

Lotteries.

A few years ago, a young merchant in New Orleans whose business was fairly successful was tempted to buy a lottery ticket. He drew a prize of $20,000.

Money easily acquired is spent freely. Habits of lavish expenditure and disregard of business were soon acquired, and in four years Mr. C. found himself a poor man. Instead of going to work he devoted all the money he could raise to the purchase of lottery tickets.

Not long since, he paid his last penny for three shares in a mammoth lottery scheme. When the day of drawing came they proved to be blanks. He went home without a word to his garret, and the next day was found dead with a bullet through his brain.

Few of our readers have any idea of the extent to which this species of legalized gambling is carried on in this country.

We all hear of the great State lotteries to which prominent men lend the saction of their names, but besides these there are innumerable combination companies, Temples of Good Fortune, etc., which exist only in circulars sent broad cast through the country, usually to villages and ... ers.

The unwary victim sends his dollar or five dollars which is to bring him a golden shower, and receives a ticket printed in glaring colors, and that is the end of it. Some day the postmaster at New York or Philadelphia warns the police of a suspicious number of letters addressed to these combination companies, etc., and the police discover that the company consists of a single shabby swindler.

Smaller fraudulent concerns address themselves to school-boys and even children; in these, chances of gold watches, pianos, and even farms may be had for twenty-five cents.

Below these come the whole prize-package system, and lowest of all the miserable littte shops in obscure streets in the great cities in which poor negroes, servant-girls, etc., are cheated out of their small savings.

The boys and girls should be warned of these temptations, and assured that it is a certain maxim in trade that no man ever made something out of nothing.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Narrowest Narrow Gauge ... Bedford.

One of the most curious people, but world is a ten-inch ... ength of about from North Biller ... There are eleven It was first ... high twenty-five lbs. was complet... grade is 155 feet. The eight an... are constructed so as to be bri... ound, giving them greater ... ear ... ars have an aisle with one ... y. ... side, in the same manner as ... at on ... ars have two seats. The cars ... ordi... at four and a half tons, ordinary ... weighing on an average eighteen tons ... gains run at the rate of twenty miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. They weigh eight tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the road was about $4,500 per mile.

Women are not naturally funny. They range above or below it. They may be keen and witty, but are not apt to be humorous. Nevertheless they are good creatures—many of them.

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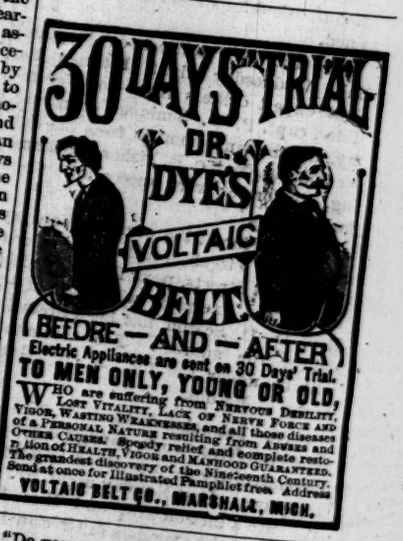

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The Scenery of Iceland.

The fiords which, bursting through the rocky barrier that guards the coast, run far up into the interior, constitute a most characteristic feature of Icelandic scenery. They have all a great similarity of form, so that the description of the general features of one one may serve equally for that of all others. Having, probably, been at first rents or chasms produced by the general upheaving of the island, their length is often very disproportioned to their breadth; some of them being scarcely two miles wide yet extending twenty-five or even thirty miles into the country, and continue still farther by narrow vales, down which the mountain rivers find their way to the sea. Lofty ridges, running out into ... precipitous the ocean, and ... them from each other. In the neighborhood of the Rode and Beru Fiords these assume their most magnificent appearance, attaining an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet; though their average height on other parts of the coast is only about half of that now specified. So sudden is the rise of these mountains that it is no uncommon thing to find precipices 1,000 feet high, from the top of which a stone may be cast into the sea. The fiords are thus shut in on both sides by perpendicular walls of rock towering up to a tremendous height, whose summits are clothed with eternal snows, or veiled in dark clouds. All around seems dead; no trace of life is visible. Man and all that he produces vanish amidst the mightier works of God. Woods and the higher classes of even the table creation are entirely wanting to fix their naked rocks are too scarce the billows hardy birch or stunted shore, no motion roots. No sound is rushing down the dashing on ... ch is the general appearseen but ... lords, and the repulsive asrugged ... esent; yet there does the Icelander loose his dwelling, unappalled by ... ks which threaten every moment to ... sh him by their fall. The island is nowhere thickly peopled, but these frith and all their connected valleys are more so than any other portion. Here grassy meadows are found in the immediate vicinity of the sea; and here, therefore, the natives can employ in conjunction both of these sources of gain which alone the severe climate leaves open to them. On their shore are the finest pastures for cattle, while their waters are a favorite retreat of the cod the most valued of the fish caught on the east.

The following sensible suggestion ipped from an exchange is applicable all communities, and should be pasted in the hat of every citizen: "Every citizen should constitute himself a committee of one to extend aid and courtesy to those who are among us in search of location or as casual visitors. Especially should those who intend starting in some needed brand of business receive attention and encouragement. Oftimes the man who at first estimates will cast his lot with a town whose citizens give him a cordial reception, or it makes him feel that he will be welcome, and with many this feeling is needed to remove the almost universal repugnance toward starting in a strange town."

"Do you say I have been a hard drinker all my life?" said an old toper to an acquaintance. "Yes, I do." "There's where you are mistaken. At one period I didn't touch a drop for over two years—in fact I drank nothing but milk." "Indeed! what two years was that?" "My first two."